### IN FARM AND GARDEN.

Observations and Opinions of General Interest.

DEVICE FOR MENDING SHAFTS.

ant Points in Governing the Com-Crop-Drilling in the Seed-Rot and Shallow Cultivation

Some fen years ago the editor of Tho Rural New Yorker began the advocacy of level, shallow culture for corn; drillof level, shallow culture for corn, arming in the seed instead of planting in hilbs cultivating both ways, and surface manuring or fertilizing. He raised at the rate of 142 bushels of shelled corn to the sore in that way, and has advocat-ed the method ever since.

of the method ever since.

Others had practiced one or more of the features of this method previous to Mr. Carman's hig yield, and now there are many advocates for his method entire. The Prairie Farmer recently attested to the proponderance of the bestimony at the winter's meetings of the Illinois Farmers' institutes and clubs in favor of shallow califyation for com, and gives the following explanation why: This rank growing phast quickly fills the soil with a mass of roots. If the roots are continually broken, the inevitable result is that the plant is seriously weakened in the effort to real ac these months of the plant. It is undoubtedly true, as a raic, that level cultivation is better than billing.



BOOTS WITH DEEP AND SHALLOW THANK principal objects in cultivation are

to kill the words and to keep the soil in proper tilth as to its surface. The prepa-ration of the soil for the ramification of the roots must necessarily precede plant-ing. The extension of roots is not by forcing their way through the soil. The rooting their way through the soil. This roots enter between the particles of soil, however fine. Then, as the roots thicken, there is saile pressure, and this increases with the growth of the roots. Soil, to promote growth, must be firm enough to preserve capillarity. One object in cultivation is to keep the surface loose and friable. Thus the sun penetrates more easily, the rain and dow also are better held, and in times of drought are better held, and in times of drought the registure of the sub-soil rising con-stantly is arrested as the point of surface emitivation is reached, and so the roots are emibled to conserve moisture that would otherwise be lost. The science of would otherwise be lost. The science of cultivation, therefore, is to keep the surface mellow above the point where the coots ramify, and roots will always be found extending up to this point. Two as three inches in depth is sufficient therefore for the sammer cultivation, though when the crop is young and the root growth correspondingly small, cultivation may extend to four mehes.

How quickly the roots fill the soil is shown in the cut of growing corn, as de-

shown in the cut of growing corn, as de-termined by Professor Hayes on the grounds of the Iowa Agricultural col-lege. This shows on one side how deep running shovels cut the roots. On the father side are shallow running shovels which not only stir every portion of the soil, but also at the same time root out

the words.

By shallow cultivation is meant as litthe interference with the roots as practica-ble while preserving a mellow surface. The surface of a corn field im thus be kept mellow whether the season be wet or dry.

Applying Phosphates.

W. H. Bowker answers the query "Whether to apply phosphates underseath or on top of the seed corn" as follows: "If the corn is planted on phosphate alone, three-fourths of the fertilizer should be sown breadcast and harrowell into the soil, and the balance strewn along the furrows. If it is a fertilizer reassisting any afrench at all it sacssing any strength at all it the dropped in the hill, either above or below the seed, as it is likely to injure the young tender roots as they shoot out to gather nourishment. The best way is to strew it along the furrow sed in connection with stable manure. Corn roots reach out in every di-rection, and before the corn plant is half grown the ground is nearly full of roots. Corn is a great surface feeder, and for that reason the fertilizer should not be plowed in deep, but applied near the sur-

Early Harvest Blackberry.

Our cut gives an idea of the oval sym-metrical form of the Early Harvest blackberry. As the name suggests, this is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation. It is a compact dwarf grower and as fruit of medium size and fine



NAMLY HABVEST.

Vick claims that the Early Harvest is valuable not only because it is an early prolific sort, but that it carries well and presents a handsome appearance in market. The fact that it is a prolific interest. rer of early fruit that ships well is of call value to those who grow fruit for

YOUNG TURKEYS.

Special Dangers to Be Guarded Against in Baining These Fowls.

Young turkeys are subject to two special dangers—(1) a peculiar susceptibility to wet and (in less degree) to cold, and (i) a great liability to diarrhea. For the first week, American Poultry Journal

dandelion leaves, or a little bread crumb may be added. All through dandelion may be added. All through chandellon leaves make far the best green food, but if they cannot be had, chopped be 'ed nettles or onions chopped fine are the next best. As they get older, they are fed on good barley meal or canneal, and may also have almost hid libitum fresh curd squeezed dry from the whey, but buttermilk is about as likely to cause trouble as anything can be.

The egg for a week is of very great.

This egg for a week is of very great importance, to prevent a slight tendency to diarrhea from the first which often to diarrhea from the first which often sets in, and gets worse, and carries them off later on. While young turkeys require the utmost care when very young, and should be confined for awhile, let it be known that they will not thrive unless they have the benefit of a range as they become larger. They are active foragers, and must have a chance to exercise that peculiarity, but in so doing they will pick up the greater part of their food. Those who grow tobacco should always keep a flock of turkeys, as they are very destructive to the large green worms that do so much damage to that crop. If allowed a range and fed that crop. If allowed a range and fed on grain at night, they can easily be taught to come up at regular hours.

Restucky Males.

Kentucky Males.
There are many intelligent mule breeders in Missouri, but the Kentucky stock has the general preference. Kentucky mules, upon an average, are worth \$10 per head more than the Missouri mules, from the fact that they are better bred. There is more thoroughbred blood diffused many the many control of the property of the control of the c fused among the horsestock generally of Kentucky and Tennessey than in any other states of the Union, thus giving a better class of analysis to breed from than can be found outside of these two states. On the other hand the blood of the Clyde and Percheron mixed with the exars Canadian is the foundation of a large number of the brasel narres in the north west. They produce large, coarse, shu
gosh mules not to be compared to th
somewhat smaller, but clean limits
active, high spirited mules out of we
level Kentucky mures. No enfinal show
the effect of good breeding more readil
or to a greater advantage than a mule.

Farmer and Bressler. Farmer and Breeder.

The Beas Crop.

Beans grow best on a light, warm or sandy soil. For field culture the white samily soil. For held culture the white marrow is a standard New York and castern variety, large, oval in form and unexcelled in quality, and brings the highest price in the market. It develops a large amount of foliage and is inclined to throw out a good many running vines. The white rays excellent. The white navy, medium, or pea bean, is smaller, round oval in form and well adapted to thin soils; productive under good cultivation and a standard commercial sort. Beans are planted in row about three feet apart, either in hills o drills, after all danger of frost is over, and should never be worked when wet with rain or dew. They should be harvested before frost.

The Preservation of Ment. The Journal d'Agriculture is auther ity for the statement that it is customary in Upper Saone (France), both on farms and in villages, to preserve meat in summer by placing it in large earthen pans or pots filled with curdled milk, or even with skimmed milk, which soon curdles, and storing the vessel in the cellar. In order to keep the meat beneath the surface of the milk, it is loaded with clean stones. Meat is preserved in this way for over a week, without the least change in its flavor. When it is needed for use, it is simply washed and dried The milk is fed to swine.

Device for Mending Shafts, Etc. The very simple, but effective and convenient, tool represented in the cut is says Southern Cultivator, valuable for mending broken shafts or handles. It is especially designed for wrapping wire tightly in joining the broken pieces. The tool is a hickory stick or handle twelve



DEVICE FOR MENDING SHAFTS.

or fourteen inches long. At A A are slanting holes a little larger than the wire. There is a notch for guiding the wire at B. To keep the notch from wearing too deep, drive a nail just under it.

The fermy shows how the trad back. The figure shows how the tool looks and how it is used.

Things Told by Others. Professor Goff says: Whole potatoes are the best to plant, as they give more gain in the crop than the extra amount of seed required. The strongest eyes are on the seed end. Never use sprouted seed. No particular difference where you put the fertilizer. Potash is the best fertilizer. and the best soil a gravel loam with clo-

Oats are one of the best egg producing foods known, says Southern Fancier. Oats would be more extensively used ere it not for the rough bull. Now that hulless outs can be raised the problem | For Simplicity, Safety and Durability of cheap egg producing food has been solved. It should constitute three fourths of the diet of the large breeds, whose inctivity causes them to take on more fat han is desirable.

A complete change of the soil in flower outs is sometimes necessary, and will enable a plant to secure more food and grow

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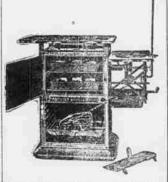
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Secretary and Treasurer.

Sait Lake City May 3, 1886.

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